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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Classes currently in service in the Soviet Army are 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931. I am not certain whether the entire class of 1931 is in service, but I believe it is. The class of 1927 (both NCO's and enlisted men) was demobilized in 1951. In the USSR this occurred in March and April; in the Soviet Zone of Germany, it was May and June. NCO's of the 1926 class were demobilized in June 1950.

the majority of personnel were 1929 and 1930. 1928 and 1931 were also represented but were in the minority. An approximate breakdown by classes is: 1928 - 38 NCO's and EM; 1929 - 130 NCO's and EM; 1930 - 160 NCO's and EM; 1931 (replacements for demobilized class of 1927) - 100 NCO's and EM.

2. In the USSR all personnel of draft age go through initial procedure at their respective Vojenkomats. There each inductee's background is checked for political reliability; should there be some doubt as to his political convictions, the MVD is called to pass judgment. If the draftee's political background is considered questionable, he is not inducted into the Army but is sent to serve in a labor battalion (Trudovoi Batalion). Inductees in the latter group are known as "Second Category" (Vtoraya Kubogoria) soldiers. Since the end of World War II, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of these labor battalions; they are employed in reconstructing and rebuilding towns, roads, railroads and so forth. A majority of the people in the battalions are former Vlassovites.

3. Practically all factory work school graduates are liable for military service; call-up occurs after the individual has finished his schooling. Exempted are railroad workers and munitions factory workers. Everyone in the USSR is obliged to donate 80 hours per year to the government to assist in reconstruction of cities, bridges, railroads and other areas damaged during the war. This includes all men between 18 and 60 and women from 18 to 55. The organization responsible for this activity is the Ministry of Labor Reserves (Ministerstvo-Trudovikh Reservov).

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5. In 1949 a large number of reserve officers of all ranks in the 26-40 age bracket were called to duty for an indefinite period. The components recalled included aviation, armor and artillery (the entire reserve of AAA officers was recalled). All had wartime service. I do not, however, know of any changes in the Reserve and Mobilization System of Soviet Armed Forces.

6. I know of no recent change in the leave policy. In the USSR Soviet officers receive annually 30 days plus one week travel time. In the Soviet Zone of Germany and Austria, they receive 45 days plus a maximum of 20 days for travel. NCO's and EM in the USSR receive no leave during their first two years of service. In their third year they are entitled to 15 days plus a maximum of one week travel time. In Germany and Austria they received one leave per tour of occupation duty (a tour may be three to five years). This leave is for 30 days plus a maximum of 15 days for travel.

7. I believe there are 21 or 22 Military Districts in the USSR; the following [redacted]

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Military Districts

<u>Transliteration of Russian Designation</u>	<u>English Meaning</u>
Moskovski	Moscow
Kievski	Kiev
Odesski	Odesa
Prikanpatski (established since the end of World War II)	Near-Carpathian
Beloruski	White Russian
Pribaltiski (established since the end of World War II)	Near Baltic
Leningradski	Leningrad
Orlovski	Orlov
Kharkovski	Kharkov
Zakavkazki	Transcaucasion
Severno-Kavkazki	North Caucasus
Zauralski	Trans-Ural
Priaspiski	Near Caspian
Sredneaziatski	Middle Asiatic
Zabaikalski	Trans-Baikal
Primorski	Primorski (Maritime)

I believe there is also a Gorki and Voronezh District.

8. The replacement depot at Frankfur on Oder is the only one of its kind. It services the Soviet Zone of Germany and Austria.

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